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The Soviet revisionists' use of credits to speed up their arms expansion and war preparations, and their intensified economic infiltration of and military expansion in West Europe under the guise of "economic cooperation" have aroused widespread suspicion. In a recent editorial, the British paper DAILY EXPRESS warns that "the Russians are more interested in getting credits from the West than they are in trade." It draws attention to "some of Russia's political ambitions in the West". The West German paper DIE WELT also cautioned that for West European nations to support the Soviet Union's military expansion with credits at a reduced rate of interest meant that "we are ourselves sawing off the branches of the tree on which we are sitting." These West European views provide much food for thought.

UN SEA LAW COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SEABED RESOURCES ORGAN

Peking NONA in English 1938 GMT 15 Apr 75 OW

[Text] Geneva, April 14, 1975 (HSINHUA) -- The proposal on "basic conditions of exploration and exploitation of international seabed resources" was discussed today at an informal meeting of the First Committee of the third session of the 3rd United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The proposal was put forward by the chairman of the committee after consultations with some delegations.

Discussions on the exploitation of seabed resources in international waters in the past showed that representatives of many Third World countries held that seabed resources in international waters are the common legacy of mankind and not the private property of some powers or monopoly enterprises. They advocated that the future international organization for the exploitation of these resources should possess extensive authority. It will have the power to control and supervise the exploitation of seabed resources in international waters and should give priority to the developing countries in choosing applicants for such exploration and exploitation.

It is noted, however, that in the proposal submitted to the First Committee for discussion, the basic position expounded in the proposal of the Group of 77 on many important questions of principle is emasculated and many recommendations of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are inserted.

The Peruvian representative pointed out that in many important aspects the proposal does not reflect the basic position of the proposal of the Group of 77. He emphasized that the future international bureau of administration should have ownership over international waters and their seabed resources. Prior to exploitation, these resources are not subject to alienation or sale.

Chinese representative Wang Chung-li pointed out that on the question of exploitation of the international seabed resources, there are fundamental differences between the numerous developing countries and the superpowers. The establishment of a regime of exploitation of international seabed resources, he said, is an important question of breaking the old marine regime based on the so-called "freedom of the seas" and setting up a new marine regime as well as a new international economic order.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY: USSR DEPENDENT ON WESTERN ECONOMIC CREDITS

Peking PCNA in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 75 OW

[Excerpts of 15 April PEOPLE'S DAILY signed article: "Predicament Fully Revealed," exposing the Soviet revisionist leading clique's reliance on Western credits]

[Text] Peking, April 15, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Soon after the mission to Italy of the Soviet vice-minister of foreign trade to "ask for loans", Brezhnev personally asked Britain for help. Subsequently he obtained a loan of 1 billion pounds sterling (approximately 2.3 billion U.S. dollars). Arrangements have been made for a loan of some 9 billion U.S. dollars from West Europe and Japan to finance the next Soviet 5-year plan. Not long before the Soviet revisionists' request for credits, both the revisionist leadership and the newspapers played up what was alleged to be a steady and fast development of the Soviet economy. But now, the need to go hat in hand and beg for credits fully reveals their predicament.

Why has this self-styled "developed socialist" country degenerated to this state of affairs? The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has an aversion to talking about it. They naturally do not admit that they are the ones responsible for the inextricable economic difficulties in the Soviet Union nor that it results from their conversion of the world's first socialist country into social-imperialism. However, facts are facts.

Brezhnev once said: "So far as our budget and national economy are concerned, the expenditure for troops and arms are a very big burden." This is a confession of the important reason the Soviet Union is up to its ears in debt today. The militarization of the Soviet national economy on an unprecedented scale has augmented the imbalance in the Soviet national economy and led to stagnant industrial and agricultural production, capital shortage and technical backwardness. This has driven the Soviet revisionists to seek credits from all possible sources. As a matter of fact, their search for long-term credits from the West began in the mid-sixties. In recent years there has been a big increase in these credits. Preliminary figures for the period 1964 to the present show that the Soviet revisionists have borrowed from Western countries a total of 16.3 billion U.S. dollars, 77 percent of which are loans arranged after 1971. It is no wonder that the Western press describes Brezhnev as an "economic pauper decked out as a military colossus."

In exposing the old tsars, Lenin pointed out: "Without foreign loans Russian autocracy would not be able to survive." As a military feudal imperialist power from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, tsarist Russia was expansionist by nature. Although its foreign debts totalled 4 billion rubles, it pressed ahead with militarization to enable it to act the gendarme to police Europe. Although the Soviet revisionist new tsars today are inwardly weak, their ambition knows no bounds. They also pin their hopes on Western credits to extricate them from their economic predicament and to increase their economic and military might in the contention for world hegemony.

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It should definitely not meet the unjustifiable demands of the superpowers and a small number of monopoly enterprises, but must conform to the interests of the great majority of countries and the people of the world. He pointed out that the superpowers are trying to push hegemonism by relying on their economic and technological strength so as to grab the resources of the international sea-bed. At a time when the vast majority of countries are still lacking knowledge and experience in the exploitation of sea-bed resources, they impose on others a whole set of regulations which are advantageous to them in their efforts to appropriate and plunder the international sea-bed resources. The resolution submitted by the Group of 77 nations should serve as the basis of discussion in formulating basic provisions governing the exploitation of international sea-bed resources, he said.

The Soviet representative asserted at the meeting that this document was helpful in pushing the discussion forward and said that the Soviet delegation agreed to discuss it.

Speaking many times at the meeting, the U.S. representative insisted that the future bureau of administration will not be an "owner", but a "trustee" of sea-bed resources, and tried to delete the "non-alienation" clause proposed by the Group of 77 nations. He also demanded that before the formulation of the new ocean law, a provisional or temporary structure and rules be created to facilitate exploration and exploitation of sea-bed resources.

The performance of the two superpowers at the meeting fully disclosed their ambitions to contend and appropriate international sea-bed resources. Their actions have aroused dissatisfaction among more and more Third World countries.

NCNA CONTINUES REPORTAGE ON CAMBODIAN SITUATION

Call Issued by Khieu Samphan

Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 15 Apr 75 OW

[Text] Peking, April 15, 1975 (HSINHUA) -- A call to unite and smash the so-called "supreme committee" rigged up by traitors was made on April 13 to monks and other Cambodian inhabitants in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy by Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, according to AKI.

The appeal points out that U.S. imperialism, the Phnom Penh traitors' master, having committed barbarous crimes against and brought destruction to the Cambodian nation and people for 5 years, had sent aircraft to evacuate Americans and their lackeys in Phnom Penh on April 12, 1975. This "eloquently demonstrated the complete bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against Cambodia". On the same day, a number of traitors, including the puppet "acting president" Saukham Khoy, like Lon Nol, also fled by helicopter. This testifies to "the collapse of the Phnom Penh traitorous regime," it declares.

The appeal calls on the officers and men of the Phnom Penh puppet troops to immediately lay down their arms and cross over to the National United Front of Cambodia.

"The so-called 'supreme committee' is nothing more than a new puppet organization, obstinately hatched up to launch a new adventure to make our monks, youth, children and compatriots continue shedding their blood, prolong their indescribable sufferings and their misfortunes. This committee only represents the handful of traitors who are taking part in it. This traitorous creation is aimed at perpetuating fascist dictatorship over our monks and compatriots living in Phnom Penh and the provincial capitals under the temporary control of the enemy, to abolish the liberty of our people and political organizations. It is a betrayal of the whole of our nation and our people. It is also a continuation of the crimes committed by their traitorous predecessors." The appeal called on all people in Phnom Penh and other enemy-held areas to unite and smash the new puppet organization.

RGNUC Condemns U.S. Kidnaping

Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 15 Apr 75 OW

[Text] Peking, April 15, 1975 (HSINHUA) -- The U.S. Government and the traitorous Phnom Penh clique are bitterly condemned for kidnapping several thousand Cambodian children to the U.S. and other countries, according to AKI. This came in a statement issued on April 11 by the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The statement says that following the order of the U.S. Government subversively, the traitorous Phnom Penh clique kidnapped to America and other countries several thousands orphans who lost their parents during the U.S. war of aggression in Cambodia.

"The National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia sternly condemn the new crime of the Ford-Kissinger administration and the Phnom Penh traitors' 'republic', the statement declares.

NHAN DAN Editorial

Peking NCNA in English 1727 GMT 15 Apr 75 OW

[Text] Hanoi, April 15, 1975 (HSINHUA) -- The withdrawal of American diplomatic, military and civilian personnel from Phnom Penh, represents the total defeat of the U.S. imperialists in their 5 years of aggression, intervention and military involvement in Cambodia, observed the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN in an editorial yesterday.

The editorial says that former U.S. administrations stopped at nothing to steer Cambodia away from the road of peace and neutrality and turn it into a new-type colony and military base of U.S. imperialism. However, these schemes have met with firm opposition from the Cambodian people. The reactionary coup d'etat staged by them on March 18, 1970 met with firm resistance from the Cambodian people and was bitterly condemned by the world public opinion. Cambodian resistance has been growing rapidly in the course of fighting. The enemy's policy of war "Cambodianization" has been foiled and the puppet regime is besieged tightly.

The editorial says that the failure of U.S. imperialism in Cambodia is an all-round failure. This is a heavy setback for U.S. imperialism in its long history of aggression and intervention.